

Diplosmittia recisus spec. nov. from Peru

(Diptera, Chironomidae)

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Abstract

The male of *Diplosmittia recisus* spec. nov. is described from Peru. It differs from *D. harrisoni* Sæther from the Eastern Lesser Antillean Islands, and *D. carinata* Sæther from Michigan, the two previously known members of the genus, in having only 9 flagellomeres and a strongly extended costa.

Introduction

SÆTHER (1981) described four new genera from the British West Indies. Three of these genera later were described also from the southeastern parts of the U.S.A. (SÆTHER 1982). The remaining genus, *Diplosmittia*, recently was described from Michigan (SÆTHER 1985). Recently Dr. F. Reiss, Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich, sent me a male imago collected in Peru. It proved to belong to a new species of *Diplosmittia* closely related to the previously described species.

Methods and morphology

The general terminology follows SÆTHER (1980) with the exception that the apical spine of the gonostylus is termed the megaseta. In the figure of the male hypopygium the dorsal aspect is shown to the left, the ventral aspect and the apodemes to the right.

Diplosmittia Sæther, 1981: 29, emended

Antenna with 9–13 flagellomeres, flagellomeres 2–8 or possibly sometimes only 2–5, and ultimate with sensilla chaetica. Costa not or barely to relatively strongly extended, with or without additional false vein extending beyond costa nearly to wing tip. Otherwise as in SÆTHER (1981: 29).

Diplosmittia recisus spec. nov.
(Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype, male, Station Koepke Panguana, about 260 m a. s. l., 9°37'S, 74°56'W, Peru, 17.2.1974, W. Kurz (Nr. 10), in the collection of Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich.

Diagnostic characters

Nine flagellomeres, costal extension moderately long (about 68 μ m), LR₁ 0.36, LR₂ 0.36, LR₃ 0.43.

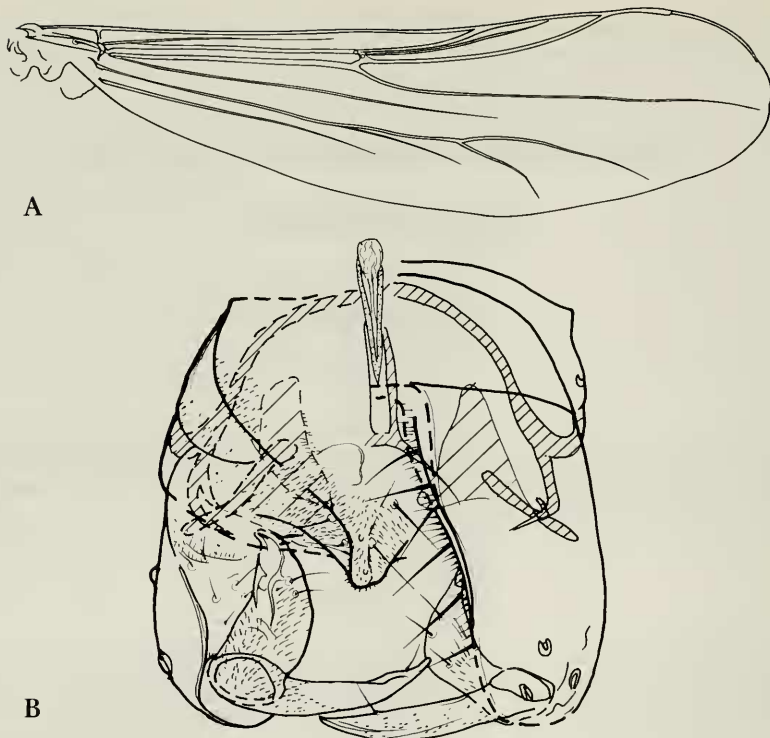


Fig. 1. *Diplosmittia recisus* spec. nov., male imago. — A. Wing. — B. Hypopygium.

Etymology: From Latin, *recisus*, cut back, cut short, referring to the reduced number of flagellomeres.

Description

Male imago (n = 1)

Total length 1.33 mm. Wing length 0.79 mm. Total length/wing length 1.68. Wing length/length of profemur 2.98. Coloration brown.

Head (as in *D. harrisoni*, SÆTHER 1981 fig. 13 A). Nine flagellomeres, ultimate 244 μ m long. AR 0.80. Temporal setae apparently consisting of 1 inner vertical. Clypeus apparently with 4 setae. Tentorium and stipes not measurable. Palp segments length (micrometers): 15, 19, 41, 45, 45.

Thorax (as in *D. harrisoni*, SÆTHER 1981 fig. 13 B). Anteprepronotum apparently with 1 lateral seta only. Dorsocentrals 4, prealars 3. Scutellum with 2 setae.

Wing (Fig. 1 A). VR 1.44. C extension 68 μ m long. Brachiolum with 1 seta.

Legs. Spur of front tibia 26 μ m long, spurs of middle tibia 15 μ m and 11 μ m long, of hind tibia 32 μ m and 15 μ m long. Width at apex of front tibia 26 μ m, of middle tibia 23 μ m, of hind tibia 23 μ m. Comb with 8 setae, 17–23 μ m long. Lengths (micrometers) and proportions of legs:

	fe	ti	ta ₁	ta ₂	ta ₃	ta ₄	ta ₅	LR	BV	SV	BR
P ₁	266	341	124	79	56	30	30	0.36	3.75	4.91	2.3
P ₂	323	356	129	79	58	30	32	0.36	4.07	5.25	2.7
P ₃	293	328	143	90	94	24	30	0.43	3.08	4.36	3.3

Hypopygium (Fig. 1 B). Anal point with 6 lateral and basal setae, laterosternite IX with 2 setae. Phallapodeme 63 μm long, transverse sternapodeme 54 μm long. Virga 38 μm long. Gonocoxite 92 μm long. Gonostylus 49 μm long, with lobe 57 μm long, apical megaseta 6 μm long. HR 1.91, HV 2.72.

Acknowledgement

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Literature

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